8th Annual Report

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WILDERNESS AREAS AND ECOLOGICAL RESERVES

April 1, 1990 to March 31, 1991

Alberta
RECREATION AND PARKS

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Office of
the Minister

January 29, 1992

The Honourable Dr. David Carter
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta

Sir:

I have the honour of transmitting the Eighth Annual Report of the Advisory Committee on Wilderness Areas and Ecological Reserves.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. Stephen C. West
Minister

Alberta
RECREATION AND PARKS

January 29, 1992

The Honourable Dr. Stephen C. West
Minister of Recreation and Parks
425 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour of transmitting the Eighth Annual Report of the Advisory Committee on Wilderness Areas and Ecological Reserves.

Respectfully submitted,

Donn E. Cline
Chairman
Advisory Committee on Wilderness
Areas and Ecological Reserves

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STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

The Ecological Reserves Program is a young program; this is our eighth year of operation. In only eight years the advisory committee has been instrumental in the creation of over 95 square miles of protected lands. These lands protect representative samples of the diverse natural regions of Alberta.

As chairman through these years, I have been given the opportunity to work with some fine people from across the province who are dedicated to making this committee work for the people of Alberta. Committee members and staff have been dedicated and professional.

Since the first ecological reserves were established in 1987, the work of the committee has continued at a steady pace, with the establishment of at least one ecological reserve every year. This is in no small degree due to the regard and respect the ministers have shown for the advice of the committee, and the support each has given. Each minister has had to learn about our program and our objectives. The end result has been good.

In four years Alberta has established 12 ecological reserves. In the last year the establishment of Rumsey has been a milestone in the protection of significant and threatened ecosystems. At Rumsey we held the first ever dedication ceremony for an ecological reserve, and it was an honor to pay tribute to the lessees of that land; they have been excellent stewards of this remarkable landscape. Congratulations were received from several sources, including the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas.

Strides are being taken in the development of management plans by the agencies involved, and we expect in the year ahead to see several of them completed. Eight of our ecological reserves are listed in the latest publication of the United Nations list of strictly protected nature reserves.

The highlight of the past year was the work of the committee to hear the views of the public on the development of regulations for ecological reserves, as well as views on the adequacy of the Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act itself. Information regarding these matters is included in this year's report.

The year ahead will be one of excitement, tempered by the reality of the need for fiscal restraint. We will be doing our job in ways that minimize our costs.

Donn Cline
Chairman

ROLE OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Committee on Wilderness Areas and Ecological Reserves has been appointed to represent the interests of the general public as they pertain to wilderness areas and ecological reserves and to advise the Minister of Alberta Recreation and Parks on matters relevant to those interests. The committee's role is advisory and does not include the authority to make decisions. The ultimate responsibility for decision-making on all matters relevant to wilderness areas and ecological reserves rests with the Minister of Alberta Recreation and Parks.

The guiding principle in the work of the advisory committee is reconciling the system of wilderness areas and ecological reserves in Alberta with the many interests of the public as a whole.

The advisory committee was established pursuant to Section 2 of the Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act (RSA 1980, Chapter W-8, with amendments in force as of June 5, 1987). The role of the advisory committee as set out in Section 2(7) of the Act is as follows:

2(7) The advisory committee shall receive and consider requests from the public regarding wilderness areas and ecological reserves and may make recommendations to the minister regarding:

(a) the establishment of new wilderness areas or ecological reserves;

(b) the addition of lands to wilderness areas or ecological reserves;

(c) withdrawal of lands from wilderness areas or ecological reserves; and

(d) the making of regulations for the administration, management, operation and utilization of wilderness areas, ecological reserves and controlled buffer zones.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the advisory committee is set out in the Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act as follows:

2(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall establish a committee called the "Advisory Committee on Wilderness Areas and Ecological Reserves" consisting of 12 members and shall designate one of the members as chairman.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may prescribe the term of office of any member of the committee and the term of office of the chairman.

(3) The minister shall designate a member of the advisory committee as secretary to the committee.

(4) The advisory committee shall consist of:

(a) 2 employees of the Department of Recreation and Parks,
(b) 1 employee of the Department of Energy,
(c) 2 employees of the Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife,
(d) 1 employee of the Department of Culture and Multiculturalism, and
(e) 6 persons who are not employed by the government or a government agency.

Members of the advisory committee as appointed by Order-In-Council are:

Donn Cline.....***Chairman***, Alberta Recreation and Parks
Christian Andersen.....Grande Prairie
William Byrne.....Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism
Jack Clements.....Edmonton
Michael Day..... Alberta Energy
Bruce Duffin.....Secretary, Alberta Recreation and Parks
Horst Fauser.....Lethbridge
Thomas Gilchrist.....Milk River
Ken Higginbotham.....Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife
Ken Kultgen.....Foremost
Peter Orlecki .....Two Hills
Murray Turnbull.....Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife

THE ECOLOGICAL RESERVES PROGRAM - A SYNOPSIS

Ecological reserves are areas established as examples of naturally functioning ecosystems representative of the six Natural Regions of Alberta (see map on page 10). Biological, geographical or geological features that are rare, unusual or otherwise special are also protected.

The Alberta government recognizes that the preservation of natural environments and the plants and animals they sustain is fundamental to advances in industries such as agriculture, forestry and medicine. As such, these protected areas serve as outdoor classrooms and laboratories for environmental education and scientific research. They also allow us an opportunity to study how natural processes shape the environment. Perhaps most importantly, they are tangible evidence of Alberta's commitment to share the land with its other inhabitants.

The increase in public support for ecological reserves reflects a greater understanding of the long-term benefits of protecting representative examples of the province's varied landscapes. Public groups and organizations in addition to individual members of the public are recognized as important contributers in identifying and nominating sites for future consideration as ecological reserves. Both public and government input was an important element in identifying the original list of sites proposed for ecological reserve status. Additionally, public open houses are held prior to establishing a site as an ecological reserve for purposes of obtaining public input on what is being recommended.

The Ecological Reserves Program currently has 12 reserves designated by Order-In-Council (see the *Natural Regions of Alberta* map on page 10 for general locations). These are:

1. Crow Lake

- established June 25, 1987
- contains 3.62 square miles (2319 ac.; 938 ha)
- contains ecosystems representative of the Mixedwood Subregion of the Boreal Forest Natural Region, including: upland spruce, pine and aspen forests; patterned fens, marshes and bogs
- contains special features including: bald eagles, woodland caribou and rare plants
- little evidence of human disturbance

2. Goose Mountain

- established June 25, 1987
- contains 4.81 square miles (3080 ac.; 1246 ha)
- contains ecosystems and features representative of the Northern Outliers Subregion of the Foothills Natural Region, including: colluvial slopes, bedrock ridges, fir-spruce-pine forests, and tall shrub thickets
- contains special features including: subxeric herb meadows, seepage areas, and disjunct species
- high uplands in the reserve were not glaciated during the last Ice Age

3. Silver Valley

- established June 25, 1987
- contains 6.97 square miles (4460 ac.; 1805 ha)
- contains ecosystems representative of the Peace River Subregion of the Parkland Natural Region, including: aspen forests, wild rye/shrub parkland and steep slope speargrass grasslands
- contains special features including: slumps, drainage coulees, and rare and uncommon plants (e.g., long-leaved sage and arctic aster)
- plant communities at Silver Valley are strongly influenced by the valley slopes of the Peace River and the numerous tributary creeks flowing through the area
- a wildfire of 1936 burned most of the area

4. Kootenay Plains

- established June 25, 1987
- contains 12.37 square miles (7917 ac.; 3204 ha)
- contains ecosystems representative of the Montane Subregion of the Rocky Mountain Natural Region, including: wheatgrass-sagebrush grasslands, white spruce-lodgepole pine forests, and limber pine forests
- contains special features including: calcareous fens, calcareous cliff habitats, rare plants (e.g., clustered broom-rape)
- the grasslands are maintained because of the geomorphology, low precipitation and winds of the area

5. Kennedy Coulee

- established October 22, 1987
- contains 4.13 square miles (2640 ac.; 1068 ha)
- contains ecosystems representative of the Mixed Grassland Subregion of the Grassland Natural Region, including: blue grama-wheatgrass-speargrass grasslands, ponds, alkaline wetlands and coulees with aspen woodlands
- contains special features including: springs, rare plants (e.g., cushion everlasting), nesting ferruginous hawks, populations of species peripheral to Alberta (e.g., olive-backed pocket mouse, short-horned lizard, shrubby evening primrose)
- borders the Canada/U.S. boundary

6. Athabasca Dunes

- established June 25, 1987
- contains 14.55 square miles (9315 ac.; 3769 ha)
- contains ecosystems representative of the Athabasca Plain Subregion of the Canadian Shield Natural Region, including: active and stabilized sand dunes, jackpine-aspen woodlands and jackpine-black spruce dry bogs
- contains special features including: kame deposits, active sand-grass communities, and one large active transverse dune
- the dunes were created through glacial and wind action on sandstone and granite

7. Hand Hills

- established January 14, 1988
- contains 8.61 square miles (5507 ac.; 2229 ha)
- contains ecosystems representative of the Northern Fescue Subregion of the Grassland Natural Region, including: fescue grassland communities, alkaline seepage areas, seasonal sloughs, moist meadows and aspen woodland
- contains special features including: nesting habitat for the endangered piping plover, populations of upland sandpipers and thirteen-lined ground squirrels, and rare plants (e.g. crowfoot violet, yellow evening primrose)
- several steep-sided drainage valleys cut through the area
- a system of high rolling hills are present in the southern portion

8. Wainwright Dunes

- ❒ established January 14, 1988
- ❒ contains 10.89 square miles (6970 ac.; 2821 ha)
- ❒ contains ecosystems representative of the Central Subregion of the Parkland Natural Region, including: aspen groves, speargrass-rough fescue grasslands and stabilized sand dunes
- ❒ contains special features including: a sloping fen, springs, dune "blowouts", species at the southern end of their range (e.g., red squirrels, ovenbirds, American redstarts) and uncommon plants (e.g., showy everlasting and oblong-leaved sundew)
- ❒ the reserve contains dunes up to 30 meters high
- ❒ the area includes a unique mixture of southern grasslands, boreal forest and parkland vegetation types

9. Marshybank

- ❒ established June 25, 1987
- ❒ contains 3.2 square miles (2050 ac.; 829 ha)
- ❒ contains ecosystems representative of the Main Foothills Subregion of the Foothills Natural Region, including: pine-feathermoss forests, pine-spruce forests, peatlands, sedge fens and meadows
- ❒ contains special features including: marl pools, slumps, and rare plants (e.g., Greenland primrose)
- ❒ the reserve contains two distinct biophysical areas. The first is a terrace-like lowland of lodgepole pine, black spruce fens and willow/birch wetlands. The second is an area of extensive bedrock ridges with young lodgepole pine growing amidst mature stands of Engelmann spruce.

10. Whitemud Falls

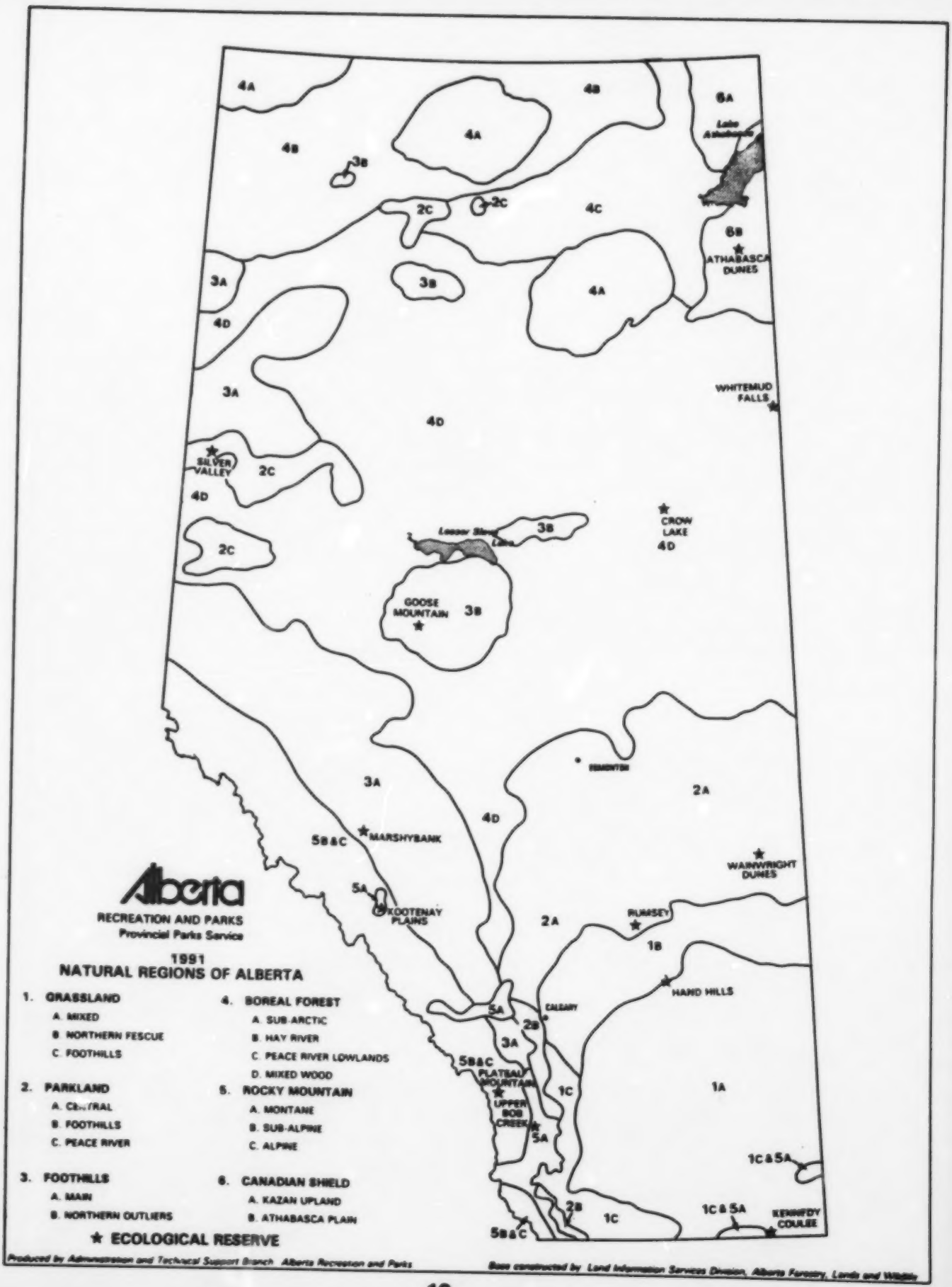
- ❒ established June 25, 1987
- ❒ contains 3.3 square miles (2137 ac.; 864 ha)
- ❒ contains ecosystems representative of the Mixedwood Subregion of the Boreal Forest Natural Region, including: spruce-aspen forests, pine-lichen woodlands, grass-sedge meadows and willow shrublands
- ❒ contains special features including: rare plants (e.g., spotted Joe-pye weed), a thirty metre waterfall, gorges, rapids, caves, cliffs, 25 metre dolomite stacks, and a small dune field

11. Upper Bob Creek

- ❒ established February 16, 1989
- ❒ contains 10.04 square miles (6427 ac.; 2600 ha)
- ❒ contains ecosystems representative of the Montane Subregion of the Rocky Mountain Natural Region, including: Douglas fir forests, Douglas fir-limber pine forests, aspen forests, fescue-oatgrass grasslands and willow shrublands
- ❒ contains special features including: north-south ridges, rare plants (e.g., little rice grass), populations of hoary marmots, golden-mantled ground squirrels and lazuli buntings, and an elk wintering range

12. Rumsey

- ❒ established September 13, 1990
- ❒ contains 13.25 square miles (8480 ac.; 3431.8 ha)
- ❒ contains ecosystems representative of the Central Parkland Subregion of the Parkland Natural Region, including: aspen groves, fescue grasslands, alkaline meadows, wet meadows and ponds, and silverberry/ buckbrush plant communities
- ❒ contains special features including: esker-like ridges, ungrazed fescue grassland, rare mammals (e.g., prairie vole), uncommon birds (e.g., Baird's sparrow, Upland sandpiper), and uncommon plants (e.g., reflexed locoweed, spangletop)
- ❒ contains a significant parcel of the largest remaining aspen parkland ecosystem left in Canada


4A
4B
3B
2C
4C
6A
6B
ATHABASCA DUNES
3A
4D
WHITEMUD FALLS
SILVER VALLEY
CROW LAKE
GOOSE MOUNTAIN
EDMONTON
MARSHYBANK
WAINWRIGHT DUNES
KOOTENAY PLAINS
PUMSEY
HAND HILLS
CALGARY
PLATEAU MOUNTAIN
UPPER BOB CREEK
1C & 5A
KENNEDY COULEE
Alberta
RECREATION AND PARKS
Provincial Parks Service
1991
NATURAL REGIONS OF ALBERTA
1. GRASSLAND
A. MIXED
B. NORTHERN FESCUE
C. FOOTHILLS
2. PARKLAND
A. CENTRAL
B. FOOTHILLS
C. PEACE RIVER
3. FOOTHILLS
A. MAIN
B. NORTHERN OUTLIERS
4. BOREAL FOREST
A. SUB-ARCTIC
B. HAY RIVER
C. PEACE RIVER LOWLANDS
D. MIXED WOOD
5. ROCKY MOUNTAIN
A. MONTANE
B. SUB-ALPINE
C. ALPINE
6. CANADIAN SHIELD
A. KAZAN UPLAND
B. ATHABASCA PLAIN
★ ECOLOGICAL RESERVE
Produced by Administration and Technical Support Branch Alberta Recreation and Parks
Base constructed by Land Information Services Division, Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife

MANAGEMENT PLANNING - STATUS REPORT

To effectively manage the resources contained within an ecological reserve, a plan is required that outlines the acceptable focus and direction for dealing with the potential management issues of that reserve. The general process for producing a management plan and the responsibilities at each stage of the process are presented in the following; and is only intended for illustrative purposes, not as a recommendation of the advisory committee of an absolute planning process. This process is currently under review. Once a lead government department is identified as the one responsible for undertaking the management planning for a particular ecological reserve, it is their obligation to ensure that the plan proceeds through to completion. The chart on the following page indicates the status of the management planning process for each of the 12 established ecological reserves.

STEP 1: ***PREPARATION OF A TERMS OF REFERENCE***

- responsibility: lead government department

STEP 2: ***APPROVAL OF A TERMS OF REFERENCE***

- responsibility: lead government department submits document to the Ecological Reserve Coordinating Committee (E.R.C.C.) for approval.**

STEP 3: ***IDENTIFICATION OF A PLANNING TEAM***

- responsibility: lead government department. [The Planning Team may include public representation]

STEP 4: ***PREPARATION OF A DRAFT PLAN***

- responsibility: lead government department

STEP 5: ***REVIEW OF THE DRAFT PLAN***

- responsibility: lead government department submits document to the E. R. C. C. for review. The lead department also obtains any necessary public input on the draft plan prior to preparing the final plan.

STEP 6: ***PREPARATION OF THE FINAL PLAN***

- responsibility: lead government department

STEP 7: ***APPROVAL OF THE FINAL PLAN***

- responsibility: lead government department submits document to the E.R.C.C. for review and endorsement. The advisory committee will also be involved in the review and endorsement of the final plan, and may also choose to make recommendations for the plan's approval to the Minister of Alberta Recreation and Parks.

STEP 8: ***IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN***

- responsibility: lead government department

STEP 9: ***FUTURE REVIEW AND REVISION OF THE PLAN***

- responsibility: lead government department

**The E.R.C.C. is a "technical" committee comprised of representatives from Alberta Energy; Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife; Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism; and, Alberta Recreation and Parks. The committee's function is to provide professional advice and consultation regarding the planning, management, administration and operation of ecological reserves.

FIGURE 1

Steps in the planning process that **have been completed** by March 31, 1991 for each of the 12 established ecological reserves. The letter "**p**" in a box indicates that a particular step is in progress, but not yet completed.

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE	STEPS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS**								
	#1	# 2	# 3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9
Athabasca Dunes[1]									
Crow Lake[1]					p				
Goose Mountain[1]				p					
Hand Hills[2,4]					p				
Kennedy Coulee[3,4]					p				
Kootenay Plains[1]									
Marshybank[1]									
Rumsey[3]									
Silver Valley[1]				p					
Upper Bob Creek[1,4]				p					
Wainwright Dunes[3]			p						
Whitemud Falls[1]									

[1] = The Alberta Forest Service is responsible for preparing a management plan.

[2] = The Provincial Parks Service is responsible for preparing a management plan.

[3] = The Public Lands Division is responsible for preparing a management plan.

[4] = Members of the public and/or public groups have been involved in the preparation of the management plan for this reserve.

** Steps 1-9 correspond to the steps outlined on page 11.

SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES

April 26, 1990 - Calgary

The advisory committee met to deal with a number of ongoing matters and future initiatives related to the Ecological Reserves Program, including: reviewing the draft copy of the Seventh Annual Report; discussing staffing and resourcing issues as they affect the program; reviewing the status of management plans; reviewing the proposed 1990 field program and open house schedule; and considering issues related to the review of the Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act.

Committee members welcomed Mr. K. Higginbotham, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Alberta Forest Service, as the replacement on the committee for Mr. L. Cooke.

The committee was informed that the Request for Cabinet Decision in support of the establishment of Rumsey Ecological Reserve would go forward soon.

September 6, 1990 - Fort Chipewyan

The advisory committee in its April 26, 1990 meeting had addressed the possibility of establishing Egg Island within Lake Athabasca as a "special" ecological reserve. To obtain public input on this possibility, the advisory committee and the M.L.A. for the Fort McMurray constituency attended a public information session at Fort Chipewyan on the evening of September 6th. Participants at the session included citizens from the local community, representatives from federal and provincial government agencies, and local business owners. Members of the public who attended the session expressed support for establishing Egg Island as an ecological reserve.

September 24-25, 1990 - Edmonton & Calgary

Members of the advisory committee attended two days of public presentations related to the review of the Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act. This was in response to concerns expressed by the advisory committee and the Minister of Alberta Recreation and Parks.

A variety of provincial public interest groups and organizations were contacted and requested to provide input and suggestions on required regulations and on ways to improve the act as it pertains to ecological reserves. A total of 44 groups and organizations were contacted and invited to present their views; presentations were heard from 13 different groups which responded to the invitation.

The advisory committee recognizes that not all public interest groups shared or presented similar views. It further recognizes that some input was given based on a lack of understanding of the act and programs to implement the act. The committee feels that these situations contributed to rather than detracted from the goal of effectively reviewing the act.

SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES
(continued)

September 24-25, 1990 - Edmonton & Calgary (continued)

Of the various comments and concerns expressed, the following three areas reflect some common themes that existed throughout the majority of the presentations:

1. the need to have an adequate spectrum of protected lands for conservation and outdoor recreation purposes in the province;

2. the need to clarify the purpose and intent of ecological reserves and the range of acceptable uses within those areas; and

3. the need to improve or clarify certain portions of the act, and to provide management and enforcement regulations under the act.

Results of the public interest group presentations were summarized in a report which was subsequently presented to the advisory committee. Concerns relating to five broad categories were detailed in the report, namely: (1) policy concerns, (2) legislative concerns, (3) systems planning concerns, (4) management planning concerns, and (5) concerns relating to interdepartmental processes.

By the end of the fiscal year, the advisory committee had yet to review this summary report in detail. Work on the review of the legislation will be continuing in the 1991-92 fiscal year. When the review is completed, recommendations will be forwarded to the Minister of Alberta Recreation and Parks.

October 9, 1990 - Rumsey Ecological Reserve

On this date, an on-site dedication ceremony to establish Rumsey as an Ecological Reserve was attended by advisory committee members. Also in attendance were invited federal and provincial government representatives, members of the public and the Usher family who have been leaseholders and custodians of lands in the area for many years. In total, about 65 people attended the function.

The Minister of Recreation and Parks, Dr. Stephen C. West, delivered the dedication and unveiled a commemorative plaque for the reserve. In his address he stated, *"The province commits to continue to protect endangered spaces throughout Alberta. Rumsey Ecological Reserve is an important addition to the Ecological Reserves Program. I am pleased the government of Alberta can preserve and protect this fine example of relatively undisturbed aspen parkland."*

Rumsey Ecological Reserve, comprising 8480 acres (3431 ha), was established as Alberta's 12th ecological reserve by Order-in-Council on September 13, 1990. It protects a significant portion of one of the last-remaining examples of a relatively undisturbed aspen parkland ecosystem in Canada. The reserve is located about 50 kilometres north of Drumheller.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Egg Island Candidate Ecological Reserve:

Egg Island is situated within Lake Athabasca about 50 kilometres northeast of Fort Chipewyan; or about eight kilometres east-northeast of Burntwood Island. Egg Island is about 0.28 hectares (0.6 acres) in size. It is about 70 metres long by 40 metres wide. The island is nearly devoid of vegetation on the windward side; on the leeward side there is a cover of raspberry, gooseberry, and the occasional willow, aspen and balsam poplar.

Egg Island contains the only known nesting site in Alberta of the Caspian Tern, a colonial nesting species. The national Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) lists the Caspian Tern as a rare species.

It is believed that Caspian Terns have nested on Egg Island since the turn of the century. Twenty pairs of terns were observed on the island in 1952; in 1971 there were more than 20 pairs; in 1977, 47 tern nests were counted; in 1987, 84 nests; in 1988, 101 nests; and in 1989, 75 nests. On July 12, 1990, Recreation and Parks' staff and two public members of the advisory committee counted over 75 Caspian Tern eggs, more than 46 chicks and an estimated 150-200 adult birds on the island. Most tern nests were mere scrapes or depressions in the loose gravelly substrate and had no nest material. Caspian Terns usually nest near the center of the island, in the vicinity of Canadian Coast Guard's navigational tower.

Considerable numbers of California Gulls also nest regularly on Egg Island. Their nests are usually distributed to the south and west of the tern nesting area, on less elevated areas of the island.

The island is proposed as a "Special Ecological Reserve" based on the presence of rare or unique examples of natural biological features - in this case, the nesting population of Caspian Terns.

Recommendations:

Based on data collected, input from written and verbal submissions and the studied consideration of its members, the Advisory Committee on Wilderness Areas and Ecological Reserves is pleased to make the following recommendations:

1. that the island known as Egg Island (0.28 hectares) within Lake Athabasca be established as Egg Island Ecological Reserve as illustrated on the map on the next page;

2. that the present disposition to the Canadian Coast Guard be continued for the purposes of maintaining a navigational tower on Egg Island, for as long as the tower is required. The Canadian Coast Guard has agreed to refrain from routine servicing and maintenance of the navigational tower during the critical nesting period of the Caspian Terns (approximately early June to mid-August), unless required for emergency situations. Emergency access by the Coast Guard during the critical nesting period is to be coordinated with the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife;

3. that the Alberta Forest Service in concert with the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife be responsible for completing a management plan for Egg Island and for the management of the ecological reserve itself; and

4. that consideration be given to future expansion of this ecological reserve to include neighboring islands, but excluding Burntwood Island because of the recreational activities which occur there (e.g., overnight camping, blueberry picking).

MAP 2: EGG ISLAND CANDIDATE ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

Location: Tp. 115, Rg. 3, W.4 Mer.